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ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY HONORABLE
CULBERT L. OLSON; GOVERNOR, DR. ROBERT
G. SPROUL, PRES., U.C. & DR. LANGLEY
PORTER, DEAM EMERITUS, MEDICAL SCHOOL,
U.C. ON THE OCCASION ... OF ...
April 5, 1941.

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Copy 2
AARON J. ROSANOFF, M. D.
Director Of Institutions

CULBERT L. OLSON
Governor Of California

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS
SACRAMENTO

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Addresses Delivered By

Honorable Culbert L. Olson, Governor of California

Dr. Robert G. Sproul, President, University of California

and

Dr. Langley Porter, Dean Emeritus, Medical School,
University of California

on the occasion of

The Laying of the Cornerstone Ceremonies

of

An Acute Neuropsychiatric Hospital, to be known as

THE LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC

In San Francisco on

April 5, 1941.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS
SACRAMENTO

The attached addresses by Governor Olson, by President Sproul, and by Doctor Porter, delivered at the laying of the cornerstone of The Langley Porter Clinic in San Francisco, have special significance, not only to medical scientists, but also to laymen, because:

1. The Langley Porter Clinic represents a long-desired, close and effective working arrangement between the State Department of Institutions and the University of California. The clinic belongs to the Department of Institutions but it actually is a working part of the medical school and its hospital facilities. It will enable, on a very practical basis, the integration of psychiatric work with that of internal medicine; an integration upon the necessity of which medical men have long agreed.

2. Here, the faculty, with all of the scientific facilities of the University of California, will cooperate with the Department of Institutions in the work of prevention, early diagnosis, and timely treatment, medical and surgical, of cases in the field of neuropsychiatry. Here, too, provision will be made for the training of physicians, nurses, social workers, and psychologists for work in the same field. And last, but not least, all the resources of the University of California and all the clinical material in the jurisdiction of the Department of Institutions will be available for neuropsychiatric research.

3. Many patients of the Department of Institutions could be benefitted by brain surgery, if it were available. Here, not only will this purpose be fulfilled, but also the much rarer thing - the services of highly qualified brain surgeons will be available, quite regardless of the financial abilities of the patients who may need such treatment. In this respect, The Langley Porter Clinic will be the only one of its kind in this country.

4. The Langley Porter Clinic is an outstanding example of the ways in which the agencies of a beneficent government can work together to translate scientific discoveries and knowledge into human benefactions. It is a most practical demonstration that democracy works, when given the opportunity.

Remarks by the Honorable Culbert L. Olson
Governor of the State of California
at the Laying of the Cornerstone of the
LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC
of the
California State Department of Institutions
at
The Medical Center
Third and Parnassus Avenues
San Francisco, California
April 5, 1941, at 2:30 P.M.

We are here to lay the cornerstone of a building which is important enough just because of its size and cost, but which is of transcendent importance because of what it means to the science of medicine, because of what it means to government, in general, and our State government in particular, and above all because of what it means to the people.

It is altogether probable that the people of our great land have never experienced such a prolonged or so prolific debate over what government should or should not do to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty, as during the past ten years. Much of this public debate has had to do with unemployment and its train of poverty, malnutrition, sickness and general misery. It has been a debate between those, on the one hand, who demand that government take no steps toward a planned economy, that government let things go as they may in the struggle for existence and advantage, let private and public bankruptcies proceed to their logical conclusions, let those survive who can, let economic activities re-establish themselves at whatever new levels time might bring; and those, on the other hand, who, believing that social upheavals and violent revolution are the inevitable result of the do-nothing policies of a laissez-faire society, demand that government do something to rationalize our economy, eliminate poverty, establish economic and social security, and restore and rehabilitate the physically and mentally handicapped members of society.

I draw attention to this because, in the midst of so much debate, it is so great a pleasure to take note of real action on the part of government to actually promote the general welfare.

And this is exactly what we are doing here today; taking note, rejoicing, because government, in this case our State government, is undertaking an expansion of its general welfare activities. As measured by its cost in dollars, this particular expansion may not be so very large, but it is of far more than ordinary significance as a measure of advance in human progress, responsible social thinking and responsible social action.

We gather to celebrate the start of construction and to lay the corner stone of an addition to the State's physical plant for the care of those suffering from brain and nervous disorders, and the mentally deranged. At the same time, it is also an addition to the facilities of

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our University of California School of Medicine; not only for the teaching of medical students but also for the broader training of those who now administer our State institutions for the care of the mentally sick. And, over and above all this, it is also to be a center for research into the as yet hidden mysteries of mental diseases, their causes and cures and their relations to other body ailments.

To the general public, and to us assembled here, I am sure that these objectives are wholly praiseworthy; the proper subject of acceptance and approbation by all respectable people. But we have to cast back into history only a very few years in order to realize that this venture, this hospital and the activities which will be carried on in it, are in reality a most important milestone of advance, of true progress, in medical science, in social, legal and economic concept, in social practices, and in society's attitude toward the social sciences, the exact sciences, and the humanities.

As for the humanities aspects, history reminds us that up to the time of the French Revolution, patients afflicted with mental disorders were customarily committed to the prisons, there to be cared for by the prison officers and guards; or else they were committed to the mercy of the poor-law authorities. In some church institutions, they were placed under the supervision of the clergy.

But during the French Revolution, it so happens that one Philippe Pinel, a physician, became interested in the problems of insanity. As a result of his studies, he evolved and advanced the then revolutionary theory that mental disorders were properly the business of the medical sciences and medical doctors. He succeeded in putting an end to the practice, universal until his time, of keeping mental patients in chains. He studied these patients from a medical standpoint and he was the author of the first systematic textbook on mental diseases. His works led to the segregation of the insane, not in prisons or poorhouses, but in special institutions referred to as insane asylums.

In these days when no one any longer questions the philosophy underlying Pinel's reforms, it is difficult to realize that at this time, they were subjected to the bitterest of opposition. It is difficult to realize that even though they were segregated, insane patients received care but little more humane than before Pinel's time.

It has required many years of patient struggle ever since then to change public thinking from the concept of asylums, with mere custodial care, to hospitals, with scientific medical treatment and observation. In fact, the latter have become common only in very recent years.

History also discloses that we have achieved great progress in respect of the scientific and research aspects of the venture we here undertake. In the seventeenth century the great physician and scientist Malpighi was the object of innumerable, and, to us, absurd attacks because he hoped to discover, by the processes of dissection, experiment, observation and research, the causes and cures of human ailments. One of his contemporaries undertook to prove the futility of his scientific methods and wrote as follows: "Of what use is the knowledge of the

structure of the lung and stream of blood through it? Everyone knows that animals breathe, but no one knows why, and it may be said that even in this modern seventeenth century, with all this new knowledge at our command, we are not even quite as successful in curing pneumonia as were the fathers of old.

"Everyone thought, until the work of Wirsung, that the pancreas was just a cushion to support the stomach. What better off are we to know that it is a duct? Above all, of what use to cut up plants and study the hatching of eggs? Can we cure the troubles of women, knowing how the hatching of eggs goes on?"

And such was indeed the attitude of medical men at that time, when the barber surgeon had the techniques and the physician had only the theories. We of today know that those who then so hopelessly delved into the complex material that no one knew what to do with, did perform a great service. We have abandoned their notions which, in their sum, we of today would be inclined to call a sort of "jurisprudence" of medicine. We no longer talk about the divine purposes of the various organs of the human body in an attempt to make it appear to be a logical and rational piece of construction.

To a layman, like myself, it does indeed appear that we have made true progress.

A cornerstone is for the information and edification of those who come this way long after we shall have passed on. So, in a very exact sense, the things we say here are said as much for the benefit of our children's children's children, as for ourselves. Some day this building shall have served its purposes. It will be torn down, or perhaps destroyed by some catastrophe. And they will pry into the metal box in this cornerstone and read the account of this simple ceremony and the high purposes for which we are about to erect this building. To them we declare our belief that our generation stands at a level of culture and civilization which represents most substantial progress since the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when capitalism was only emerging out of its feudalistic chrysalis to try its wings in the world of Adam Smith. We hope that, at least partly because of the researches which will be carried forward here, our children's children will be able to be as much impressed with their advances beyond us as we are impressed with the advances that have been made since the days of Malpighi and Pinel.

We hope that they and their nations and governments shall have learned how to live in peace and in harmony. We hope they shall have learned how to distribute rationally the great plenty that we have learned how to produce but not how to divide. We hope that they shall have retained all the physical, mental and spiritual vigor that grow out of the struggle for existence, but, at the same time, we hope that they shall have achieved the full blessings of liberty. We hope they shall have learned that there may be a very real difference between prosperity and security. And we hope that they shall have both.

In what I have said I do not intend to imply that this Clinic, when completed, will have materialized out of nature's pure evolutionary processes. It is built on this spot, and at this time and for the

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most probable one is that life originated from non-living matter. The author also discusses the possibility of life existing on other planets, and shows that it is very probable that life does exist elsewhere in the universe.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the chemical evolution of life. It is shown that the first step in the evolution of life was the formation of simple organic molecules from inorganic matter. These molecules then combined to form more complex molecules, and finally to form the first living organisms. The author discusses the various stages of this process, and shows that it is very probable that life originated in this way.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evolution of life on Earth. It is shown that life has evolved from simple organisms to more complex ones, and that this process is still going on. The author discusses the various stages of this process, and shows that it is very probable that life will continue to evolve in the future.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the future of life on Earth. It is shown that there are many factors that could lead to the extinction of life on Earth, but that there are also many factors that could lead to the survival of life. The author discusses the various possibilities, and shows that it is very probable that life will survive on Earth for a long time to come.

purposes I have mentioned, primarily because of the vision, the demands, the efforts, the persistent efforts of a handful of thoughtful, determined men and women; flesh and blood people whom we know.

We name this hospital the Langley Porter Clinic because Dr. Langley Porter was for many years, ending only a short while ago, the Dean of this great medical school. During those years of service he integrated its parts, perfected its organization, and helped raise it to the high standing it now commands as a seat of learning and of service to mankind.

For a long time Dr. Porter saw the need and advocated the construction of a hospital such as this, in close proximity to the Medical School. His social minded interest, his determined advocacy served to promote public recognition of the very practical results that we have every right to expect from the healing services to be rendered, the learning to be gained, and the richly fruitful research to be conducted in this, the Langley Porter Clinic.

To me, the prime mover of the project to build this hospital was Dr. Aaron J. Rosanoff, the State Director of Institutions. Two years ago, after the State budget had been fixed for submission to the Legislature, (a budget in the making of which he had had no part) he persuaded me to include in it the cost of this project which I did, although with but little notion that it would receive legislative approval. But thanks to his tireless efforts acquainting the Legislators with the lasting benefits that would accrue to the mentally afflicted, to society in general and to the University School of Medicine; to say nothing of the substantial savings that would accrue to the Department of Institutions, the appropriation was approved. To this audience it is not necessary to recount Dr. Rosanoff's outstanding achievements in the field of applied psychiatry. I have found him possessed of keenest intellect, a sure knowledge of his profession, broad vision and highly social attitude. These, combined with his rare tact, executive ability and sure sense of the needs of his department, account not only for the success with which he has met in his profession and in his work of administering the State Department of Institutions, but also for his success in obtaining the Legislative appropriation which made this Clinic possible.

To him, and to the members of his able administrative staff, great credit and this publicly expressed thanks are due for making this Clinic a reality.

It is proper, at this point, to render praise and to publicly thank the following persons and organizations whose valuable efforts and support were necessary to and become a part of this project:

To Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, and the University Regents, for making this ground available to the Department of Institutions. Much of the value of this Clinic will lie in the fact that it is made a part of the School of Medicine.

To Dr. Sproul and the Regents, and to the members of the staff and faculty of the School of Medicine, for their enthusiastic acceptance

of the Clinic as a natural adjunct to and part of the School of Medicine, and for their strong and effective support of the project to build it.

To the members of the State Legislature who voted to appropriate the main portion of its cost.

I must confess to a personal pride in the part it has been my good fortune, as Governor of California, to perform in bringing this great and beneficent project to fruition.

It would seem strange, not to say unseemly, if I failed to make mention of the fact that we are launching this undertaking in the midst of a world at war.

Let me observe therefore that this Clinic is a place for the pursuit of science, and an example of its application to the most humanitarian of objectives; the saving of human minds and lives, and the improvement of the race. It is peculiarly a project in pursuit of peace. But even so, it certainly provokes thought to realize that if we only knew how to apply, in the field of world politics, what men of science already know about abnormal psychology, particularly paranoia, we would today be having far less trouble with the dictator complexes which possess a few men who, unfortunately for mankind, happen to be in power. This, of course, is a negative statement. The positive, the hopeful statement is this: The proper and effective application in the field of politics and government, of what these men of science already know may well become one of democracy's most powerful and effective instruments, quite the equal of war ships, planes, guns and soldiers.

The present world situation is preparing for scientists the most urgent problems they have ever yet had to tackle. Epidemics of disease, famine, social dislocation and mass frustration are developing in the war countries. They will spread to the rest of the world. And at the very time when most needed to combat these evils, the work of scientists is being disrupted. The prospect of serious impairment, the possibility of the permanent disablement of society by the disruption of science is particularly disquieting. We must persist in our efforts to understand and control the forces of nature. We must do this because it is essential for the survival of civilization. Without science, the world could not support more than a fraction of its present population.

Let us therefore make of this ceremony a prayer; a prayer that in this broad and beautiful land of ours, science shall continue to flourish and that we shall make of it, and keep it, an instrument of peace and democracy. Let us make of this a moment of quiet determination.

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR OLSON UPON SPREADING THE CEMENT
AND PLACING THE CORNERSTONE OF THE LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC:

The trowel is used by working masons to spread the cement which unites a building into one common mass.

My use of this trowel is symbolical. With it I spread the cement of the brotherly love which tempers our common purpose, the improvement of man's lot; that cement which binds us together in human brotherhood.

My dear Mr. [Name],
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am
glad to hear that you are well. I am
at present in the city and am
very busy with my work. I will
write you again in a few days.

I am very sorry to hear that you
are not well. I hope you will
soon be better. I am
at present in the city and am
very busy with my work. I will
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Remarks by Hon. Robert Gordon Sproul, President, University of California,
at the Laying of the Cornerstone of THE LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC
of the California State Department of Institutions
at the Medical Center, San Francisco, California,
April 5, 1941, at 2:30 p.m.

The dedication of cornerstones, of all social observances one of the most ancient and honorable, is a unique ceremony. It neither signals the beginning of construction, nor marks the completion, and has barely more reference to midpoint than to beginning or end. Nor does it represent, like the raising of the middle span of a bridge or the setting of the keystone in an arch, the successful solution of an intricate engineering problem. A cornerstone is merely hoisted and dropped into a spot in the structure which seemed to be doing quite well without it. Why, then, the persistent vitality of this ancient practice? Why are we here today? What do we hope to accomplish?

Traditional and semi-apocryphal tales of the genesis of the cornerstone ceremony are easy to find and as lightly to be valued. Superstition and fear, of course, played a part, as they did in all other practices of early man. The builders of long ago, uneasily aware of the presumption of human undertakings, sought to propitiate the powers of the supernatural world and to strengthen their luck before the increasing height of the walls should serve the angry deities as instruments of wrath against the hapless workers. Later, a sophisticated society has been glad to avail itself of the opportunity afforded by the 'tin box' which is immured in all cornerstones to get rid of old newspapers, photographs, and other junk for which a suitable place is difficult to find in modern houses, devoid of attics. Some have even been unkind enough to say that the chief purpose of a cornerstone laying is to give a group of dignitaries a chance to make a speech. Knowing the contractors who have undertaken to construct this building, I have a confidence of safety that no magical protection could possibly provide. Knowing myself and the others involved in this particular ceremony, I cannot conceive of it as an outlet either for poor housekeeping or frustrated public speaking. There is attested here, in the purposes for which the material form is to be in part the instrument, a better, truer conception of the meaning of a cornerstone. Today men commemorate in the dedication of each new cornerstone, the triumph of ideas and ideals to which their devotion has finally brought effective expression.

Not every building has a cornerstone. Some rather large structures are without them. The more a building embodies the spirit of a group or of a social enterprise the greater is the likelihood that it will have a cornerstone, and that there will be a ceremony when the stone is laid. The ceremony signifies the existence of a civilized society that is concerned with greater problems than those of day to day and hand to mouth. It signifies that the society of which the builders are a part is not only concerned with problems that transcend the life of the individual, but that it is also ingenious enough to devise solutions, and strong enough to implement those solutions that they may be effective. More specifically we may say that the laying of a cornerstone represents a public rejoicing that another idea has survived the knife of criticism and the flame of public argument, and that the evolution of dream to reality has so far progressed that turning back is quite unlikely.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

Dear Sir,
I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am sure that they will give it the attention it deserves. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

Such reflections as these contribute to the satisfaction that I, at least, derive from participating in this ceremony of laying the cornerstone for a hospital which is designed for public service in that special field known technically as acute neuropsychiatry. This building is the tangible fruition of an idea and an ideal, the realization of a cherished dream. No longer than a century ago it was common practice to set apart diseases of the mind, and to consider them as in an entirely different category from diseases of other parts of the body. The superstitious belief still lingered on that insanity was the product of supernatural, rather than of natural, agencies, and the victims of mental diseases were treated with no more consideration than would have been vouchsafed to the devils that were supposed to possess them. Fortunately this superstition has been in large part overcome. Under the leadership of such people as Dr. Philippe Pinel, of France, and our own Dorothea Lynde Dix and Thomas Beers, the treatment accorded to victims of neural ailments has been revolutionized within the memory of those gathered here today. But we are still struggling to free ourselves of the notion that, because institutions must be maintained for the confinement of chronic mental cases, all mental therapy should center around such institutions instead of hospitals. We are still struggling to establish intelligent relationships between psychiatry and medicine--between the physiological and the psychological--in the treatment of patients, in the training of practitioners, and in the planning and administration of the pertinent research.

The construction of this neuropsychiatric hospital at the University of California Medical Center is a long step in the right direction. Not only will it place the observation and early treatment of mental cases in the best psychological environment for both patients and doctors; but it will also bring together men in medicine and psychiatry, and provide for their purposes the State's best facilities. Most important and heartening of all, there will be here further provided the means the the stimulus for the training of future medical psychiatrists who will represent the combined knowledge in the many fields which are concerned with the cause, treatment, and prevention of mental diseases.

There is yet another achievement, a public achievement, unique and valuable, which this particular cornerstone ceremony commemorates. All too frequently governmental agencies, local, state, and national, become so habituated to discharging their responsibilities each in its own groove that when new ways are suggested, the obstacles to be overcome, psychological, political, and legal, are almost insurmountable. This is particularly true if the new ways suggested require the cooperation of two or more government agencies. The laying of this cornerstone symbolizes the overcoming of such obstacles in the State of California. It marks the reaching of an agreement between the State Department of Institutions and the University of California, whereby the future development of neuropsychiatry will be carried on jointly, without aggrandizement of either agency and for the best interests of the public welfare. That this achievement has been possible is a compliment to the present State administration, Dr. Aaron J. Rosanoff, Director of Institutions, and Governor Culbert L. Olson, in particular, and to them I express our gratitude and offer our congratulations.

I am more than justified, for all these reasons, I am sure you will heartily agree, in holding this to be truly an historic occasion, and I consider it an honor and a privilege to be present as a representative of the University of California.

Address by Langley Porter, B.S., M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

April 5th, 1941, at the

LAYING of the CORNERSTONE of the PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL erected by the
DEPARTMENT of INSTITUTIONS of the STATE OF CALIFORNIA
on ground deeded by the UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL CENTER
Second and Parnassus Avenues, San Francisco, California.

"Without health wisdom is darkened, art eclipsed, strength disabled, riches worthless, and reason impotent." So said Herophilus of Alexandria 2500 years ago, and what he said then is as true today. Every human community in itself is a living organism made up of the individual beings who constitute it. Like any other organism, if it is to function effectively the community must be healthy, and the health of every living organism depends on the health of each one of the cells which go to make it up. Likewise, the health of a city, of a state, or of a nation is no more or less than the total bodily, mental and emotional well being of each of its individual citizens. "Public Health", said the great Disraeli, "is the foundation upon which rests the happiness of the people, and the welfare of the State. Reforms directed toward the advancement of the Public Health must ever take precedence over all others."

Long ago, California began to devise ways, and to provide means, for the fulfillment of that high duty. As a result, we have in this state today a notable Department of Public Health, a vigorous Department of Institutions, - charged, among other things, with the care of the mentally ill - and we have this Medical Center, a part of the noble University of California, - a Medical Center made possible by state support and the generous benefactions of many friends.

The people of California ask three things of those of the Medical Center: first, good teaching; second, kindly care of the sick; third, revelation of new knowledge gained through research. The state expects that doctors and dentists and pharmacists, second to none, shall be trained here, shall be taught the best and most useful things that medicine has to teach, and shall be taught to devise and to employ the most effective techniques of the art. It expects that this training, and the mastery of these techniques, will be turned to alleviating the pain, distress and disability of the sick who come here for relief. And, beyond the training of good doctors and surgeons, California expects and demands from the clinics and laboratories on this campus new knowledge about health and about disease, new knowledge about the abilities and disabilities of the human body and mind. It hopes that this information, when added to what we already possess, will be made the basis of still better training and of ever more effective ameliorative methods of diagnosis and treatment - methods of diagnosis and treatment applicable to the disabilities of the mind as well as those of the body.

The University, through the Medical Center, has accepted these responsibilities which the state has laid upon it, and here on this campus are to be found scores of devoted workers who spend laborious days - and many of them parts of their nights - searching out new knowledge. It is a matter of pride that these efforts have not been in vain. Important knowledge has come to light in the laboratories of the Hooper Foundation, of the Medical School, of the Dental School, and of the School of Pharmacy. This knowledge contributes much to the amelioration of human suffering,

the strengthening of our citizenry, and the betterment of community life. And the work goes on - it does not falter - and the state can look forward with confidence to further and ever greater contributions.

During the years that this Medical Center has been growing up from its small beginnings, the world has changed much, but nothing in it has changed more than thought about medicine as a science and an art. As a result of these changes in thought, there has been a prodigious advance in mankind's knowledge of chemistry, physics, physiology, pathology and bacteriology. All of these sciences have been usefully applied to the art of medicine, and because of these applications there came revolutionary new developments in the fields of diagnosis and of treatment of those diseases which affect the physical structure of man's body. Typhoid fever, dysentery, infantile diarrhea, scarlet fever, have been almost wiped out; tuberculosis and malaria greatly lessened; diabetes controlled; food poisoning done away with; and it has been possible effectively to protect our shores from deadly exotic tropical diseases. Yet, during a long part of this time, alas, the approach to the study of mental diseases was less realistic.

When emotion tinges thinking, reason is inhibited. Residues of ancient popular beliefs about the mentally ill give way but slowly. Nobody today really believes that those unhappy fellow men of ours who suffer from emotional and mental disturbances are possessed of evil spirits. But still the reverberations of that idea persist too influentially in the public mind. No one truly believes that it is right to treat the excited, the confused, or the alienated as criminals. Still, in the minds of too many people the mental hospital is primarily a place where the dangerous are detained in custody, rather than a hospital for the treatment of sick people and the cure of their illnesses. Within my own lifetime the attitude of many older members of the medical profession was to dismiss those who suffered from mild emotional unbalance as "weak sisters" or hypochondriacs. That, happily, is a point of view no longer acceptable. The family physician of today is expected to minister to neurotics and to mild psychotics, as well as to those whose ills are physical. He is called upon to patch up the victims of the strenuous life, as well as the victims of the speeding automobile. He is expected to remove anxiety neuroses as well as appendices. His aid may be asked for relief of mental disturbances as slight as insomnia, on the one hand, or as serious as attacks of emotional excitement or of mental confusion on the other.

One of the most fundamental advances that medicine has made in recent years is the recognition that soul and body are not divided, are not two entities. This recognition has brought the understanding that damages to the body inevitably cause at least some injury to the mental and emotional control of the individual. It has also made it clear that there are injuries arising in the environment - social and personal hurts, psychological damages - which act to produce bodily disabilities and diseases.

Long ago it became evident to those responsible for the conduct of the Medical School and of the University Hospital, that progress in our power to deal with mental diseases was all too slow. Progress in the

The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small.

The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the ground was very wet. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small. The weather was very cold, and the ground was very wet. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small.

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small.

(Dr. Porter)

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field of mental diseases seemed especially to lag when it was compared with the constantly growing power of the profession to deal with purely physical diseases. For the past many years it has been the hope of the University administration and of the various professional schools at the University Medical Center that the time would come when the same techniques and the same standards of research and practice could be applied equally well in both fields - the physical and the mental. All over the world new facts are being discovered in research laboratories. Through the generous spirit of science, these facts become available to everyone, no matter in what laboratory or in what land they come to light. To this body of facts our own research workers continue to contribute substantially. This constantly growing wealth of knowledge becomes available at this Medical Center to all those who are responsible for its dissemination, as well as to those who come here for the aid it can give.

With the erection of this psychiatric hospital a dream of better things has come to pass. It was a dream that had been haunting Dr. Twitchell and the psychiatric staff, and Professor Kerr, for more than two decades. The administrative staff, and the President of the University, for many years have sought to convince the rulers of the state that the dream was one worthy of realization. A few years ago a Director of Institutions, Mr. Harry Lutgens, was convinced. He cooperated in a plan which, through the shortsighted policy of his superiors, failed.

Happily, in California there came into the high office of Governor a gentleman whose philanthropic convictions led him to believe that no problem among the many urgent problems of public welfare confronting the state was more important than the modernization of the administration of the State's Department of Institutions. That is the Department responsible for the care and treatment of our unfortunate mentally and emotionally disturbed fellow citizens.

The Governor was so impressed with the gravity of this problem that he wisely decided to give the administration of the Department to a psychiatrist. His choice fell on a social minded, scientifically trained physician, Dr. Aaron J. Rosanoff, a man whose contributions to psychiatric literature and whose teaching in psychiatry place him among the foremost practitioners of that specialty.

And what a happy choice for the State of California! Dr. Rosanoff knew the developments that had already taken place on the campus of this University. He was well aware of the interest of the University administration and the faculties of the professional schools in the difficult problems of mental illness that he had to solve. With these things in mind, Dr. Rosanoff brought his problems to the University Medical Center. He planned to further humanize custodial care; he was determined to devise more effective methods of mental hygiene than had heretofore been available in California; and he was insistent that newly developed therapeutic techniques be tested and applied. To carry out this program he needed a modernly designed psychiatric hospital, and a staff of professional men skilled in the various sciences which medicine uses for research and practice. At the University of California Medical Center he found such a staff.

(Dr. Porter)

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This hospital will have a well planned outpatient department, and an adequate social service staff. It will be able to care, in their homes, for patients who heretofore have had, of necessity, to be custodial charges. This in itself is a great advance in preventive mental hygiene, and an economy for the state as well. To carry out this program of development Dr. Rosanoff enlisted not only the support, but the enthusiastic help, of Governor Olson and of the members of the State Legislature, without respect to party.

With that effective help, funds were made available for the building; its foundations were begun; and you, Governor Olson, today are honoring us by laying its cornerstone.

The State of California owes a debt of gratitude not only to its Governor, to Dr. Rosanoff and to President Sproul, but also it owes thanks to the State and the University architects and engineers, and to Superintendent Durie of the University Hospital. All of these gentlemen have striven untiringly to bring this Psychiatric Hospital into being. Thanks also are due to Surgeon General Parran for his assignment of Dr. Walter Treadway to the University. Dr. Treadway's experience in construction and organization of psychiatric hospitals for the Public Health Service has made his help in this project invaluable.

The rise of this Psychiatric Hospital is the result of an understanding cooperation between two great units of the State government - the University Medical Center and the Department of Institutions. Through this cooperation the professional schools of the Center have brought much to the Department of Institutions. On the other hand, the opportunities the Department offers are numerous and very important. They are important to the medical profession and to the whole body of citizens of the State of California which medical men serve.

Aristotle, "the greatest of those who know", as he was justly called, said that "the good life is the true end of the State", and that "the full and free service of the State to the individual is of the utmost advantage to the community". The healing services that the State of California is providing through this hospital will insure that many who, because of ill health, might have missed the opportunity, will be able to enjoy "the good life".

Your Excellency, Governor Olson, Dr. Rosanoff, President Sproul and my colleagues of the Professional Schools, to you, all of you, who have had the wisdom, insight and good will to compose differences, to erase difficulties and to encompass this great medical and social achievement, to you your fellow citizens are deeply grateful.

